

U. S. Must Beat U-Boats Geddes's Speech Shows

Burden of Overcoming the
Submarine Rests on
Shipbuilders Here

Increased Effort
Is Sea Lord's Aim

America Must Build at the
Rate of 6,000,000 Tons
a Year

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Sir Eric Geddes's comprehensive and businesslike statement on the naval situation in the Commons yesterday has met with a literally nation-wide approval. It was probably the most successful maiden speech ever delivered in Parliament. Yet it is likely to prove dangerous if taken in the United States to mean that the submarine menace has been successfully combated and that, therefore, the need for increased efforts toward building ships is removed.

Adroit in Statistics
Geddes made particularly adroit use of his submarine statistics to substantiate the old Admiralty argument against the publication of precise figures of British tonnage losses, but from what he did say and utterances on the subject by Lloyd George the following facts can be logically and at the same time accurately be deduced.

Before the end of the year Britain alone will have lost about 600 big ships, that is, those over 1,600 tons, and averaging about 4,000 tons. This conclusion can be arrived at in a number of ways. Perhaps the clearest is to take Lloyd George's declaration that the average monthly losses of big ships is less than 260,000 tons; this net loss not taking into account ships replaced by building, purchase or seizure.

When the Premier says "less than 260,000" he obviously means "more than 200,000"—therefore, taking 200,000 as the lowest possible monthly average, and considering the average ship as of 4,000 tons, it will be seen that the loss amounts to 50 ships a month, or 600 a year.

The 600 ships Britain alone lost would be sufficient to carry all of England's wheat imports during the year, and they probably would be able to handle imports amounting to 12,000,000 tons yearly. A thousand ships would be more than sufficient to carry the entire food supply.

Falling Behind in Race
Moreover, England is falling behind fast in the race to turn out ships as fast as they are sunk. At present she is not producing one for every two sent to the bottom. This logical conclusion can be drawn from Lloyd George's declaration. Gross losses are between

300,000 and 400,000, while net losses are between 200,000 and 250,000 tons. In other words, more than 50 per cent of Britain's tonnage are net losses.

Besides these net losses in big ships there is the question of little ones, which, while they do not begin to approach the total tonnage of the large vessels sunk, still average perhaps half a million tons a month.

"There were as many submarines sunk during the last quarter," Sir Eric Geddes said, "as in the whole of 1916." This is undoubtedly a splendid record, especially when it is considered that this means from 40 to 50 per cent of all raiding U-boats operating in the North Atlantic and Arctic Ocean since the beginning of the war have been sunk. This statement is quite as optimistic as the Premier's recent declaration, that as many submarines were sunk in the ten months of this year as from the beginning of the war until January, 1917. Yet these statements must not be taken in too rosy a light, when it is considered that, despite this success, October sinkings were worse than September's, and also that according to an equally authoritative statement from an Admiralty source—the British navy has not yet bagged its hundredth submarine.

A prominent American arriving from New York to-day says this opinion still exists: "The submarines are pretty well in hand." To such persons as hold this view, which is not only erroneous, but dangerous, the Geddes speech might appear to be a confirmation of their belief. It isn't; it is a plain statement of the truth of the case, which, if investigated, will show that the menace still exists. This menace won't be checked; that is, the world will not have caught up with the submarine and be producing ships in tonnage equivalent to that sunk, until the United States produces at the rate of 6,000,000 tons a year.

U. S. Satisfies Swiss Envoys

Many Misunderstandings Removed, Says Mission

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Relations between the United States and Switzerland have been placed upon a more firm basis of mutual understanding, in the belief of members of the Swiss mission, who called to-day upon President Wilson to say goodbye. Many misunderstandings, some due to hostile influences, members of the mission stated, have been removed.

U. S. Guard Again in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—The government has again taken over the guarding of railroad terminals and piers at this port. A large detachment of troops took charge to-day, relieving railroad police, who had been patrolling the properties since the National Guard regiments were called away.

U. S. Efficiency Leads, Says Houston

Secretary Asserts Maximum of Teuton Science Is Back of Military System

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Germany has never been supreme in science, and she has been lagging behind England, France and the United States in discovery, in creative science and in invention, Secretary Houston asserts in a discussion of "The Prussian Military Autocracy," appearing to-day in the Department of Agriculture's weekly news letter.

Secretary Houston attacks as largely wrong what he says is the world's impression that Germany stands for the maximum of efficiency in everything. Germany's particular merit, he states, has been that she has made a system of science, organized it back of industry and intelligently and persistently applied it back of the military pursuits, with industry organized through every possible form of state aid or support.

Describing Prussia as "a great public corporation for military and industrial purposes, a feudal estate, large and well administered," the Secretary says the country is unwholesome economically, "strong at the top and weak at the bottom" in its organization, and never has been as efficient as the United States or Great Britain, whose organization in the main has been for peace and not for war.

Advertising Men to Plan More Aid in War

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—The executive committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, including advertising men of the United States and Canada, will meet here on November 12 and 13 to make further plans to help in carrying on the war and to discuss what has already been done to that end.

One of the chief things which the conference will urge is that the United States government look upon advertising in its true light and make an adequate appropriation for the advertising of national needs. The advertising men will point out that the British government had had great success by making a similar appropriation in the Dominion of Canada.

If the United States should make such an appropriation upon advertising, the advertising men have helped the Liberty loans, have aided in the Red Cross campaign to raise the \$100,000,000 war fund, have provided 1,000,000 books for the libraries of soldiers and sailors, and have "done their bit" in a dozen other campaigns connected with the war.

Herbert S. Houston, chairman of the National Advertising Advisory Board, speaking recently in England, said:

"The press of a nation is as much a patriotic and gave as much attention to news and editorial columns to various government loans as men have, but the success of advertising in raising the Kitchener army, made an experiment of advertising in floating loans. What has been done in England can be done here."

Germans Hail Hertling as Peace Power

Appointment Thought To Be a Victory for Parliamentarism

Choice Is Regarded As Revolutionary

Kaiser Feared to Risk Another Chancellorship Crisis

BERNE, Nov. 4.—The appointment of Count von Hertling as Imperial German Chancellor is looked upon here as a revolution in the political life of Germany. In high official quarters the appointment is said to shift the centre of the peace fight away from the Prussian military circles toward Munich and Vienna, and consequently it is considered tremendously significant for the rest of the world.

A majority of the South German and Austrian newspapers reflect the general standpoint of the republican Germans of Switzerland, who undisguisedly are happy over the appointment of von Hertling, which they regard not as a Bavarian victory over the Prussians, but as a far-reaching good omen for a peace understanding.

Count von Hertling is expected by them, through his close Austrian connections, to be able to strengthen the peace ideas of Count Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in the German council, instead of discarding them, as another Chancellor might.

Kaiser Took Initiative

The choice of Count von Hertling is hailed everywhere here as a victory for parliamentarism, but it is little known that Emperor William, and not von Hertling, took the initiative in the parliamentary consultations. Emperor William told von Hertling he could have the Chancellorship on condition that he showed that the majority in the Reichstag was behind him, it is said. He added that he was unalterably opposed to any one who, like Dr. Michaelis, the retiring Chancellor, was merely a pawn for one or the other group and who would likely be obliged to resign soon.

Thereupon, it is said, von Hertling saw the party leaders, and gained the assurance first of the support of the Centrists, whose particular head he had been, and then swung around to the position of benevolent neutrality of the Liberals, National Liberals and Social-

ists, whose opposition had been notably diminishing.

Hertling's Success Depends on Support Of Reichstag Majority

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.—Satisfaction of the liberal elements of the German population and press with the new administration in Germany seems mixed and half way. It is based rather upon the assumption that Count von Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor, is entering office as the representative of the majority of Parliament than upon von Hertling's personality, and he evidently will last only as long as he conducts his administration as the representative of the majority party.

As far as the indications, gathered from the German newspapers, of the developments of the last week are concerned, this assumption seems, for the present at least, justified. Count von Hertling, notwithstanding his age and previous record, has shown pliability and elasticity toward the demands of the majority party, which were scarcely expected, and the success of the von Hertling era will depend largely on the ability of the Reichstag majority to hold together and agree upon a policy which von Hertling will be willing and able to represent.

The pan-German movement has answered the appointment of von Hertling with a straight declaration of war, based on his known and suspected attitude on peace terms and the belief that he is inclined to make peace on a basis which will permit later a rapprochement with the western powers.

Count von Hertling's views on Belgium, however, at least as late as his programme speech before the Bavarian Diet October 23, were not those which the Entente powers and the United States are expected to accept.

They were phrased wholly in words that a settlement of the Belgian problem probably would be obtainable under an "offer to guarantee that this land in the future be no longer the object or the means of hostile intrigues," meaning that Belgium's antebellum policy must be altered in favor of Germany, presumably by some checks inconsistent with its full independence.

A decision on the appointment of subordinate ministers in Germany will not be taken until the return of Count von Hertling from a trip to Munich, where he has gone to turn over the affairs of Bavarian Premier to his successor, according to some of the Berlin papers.

The "Vorwaerts," the Socialist organ, insists that he must appoint several radical members of Parliament to avoid the impression that the new administration will base its policy on the Centre and National Liberal bloc, all the present parliamentary ministers having been drawn from those two parties.

Hertling Sees Ludendorff

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Count George F. von Hertling, the new German Imperial Chancellor, conferred on Saturday with General von Ludendorff, chief of the General Staff, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in the presence of several leading parliamentarians, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen to-day.

Chancellor von Hertling's negotiations with regard to the entry of parliamentarians into the Cabinet, adds the correspondent, will have to await his return from Bavaria, about the middle of the present month.

The new Chancellor, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuters' Limited, will make his first appearance before the Reichstag on November 22.

Socialists Fail To Gain Majority In Russian Council

Provisional Government Is Not To Be Hampered by Obstructionists

Peace Aims Stated

Democratic Newspaper Has No Desire for Premature End of War

(Staff Correspondence)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1 (Delayed).—The first voting of the new Provisional Council establishes clearly that the Socialists have failed to gain the upper hand. The Socialists went into to-day's session with every assurance of a strong majority, and their failure to present the expected strength can only mean that the Provisional Government in the future will not be harassed by a Socialist majority.

To-day's session also brought out a firm determination on the part of the Provisional Council to work for a democratic peace that will keep intact the fruits of the revolution. Russia stands for peace, but not for a premature peace that will destroy all that has been done to free the country from the sores of the old regime.

The first day of voting on motions in the Provisional Council gave a rather definite idea of the proportionate strength of the parties. Five motions of closure were presented, of which the most extreme was the internationalists'. The motion of the right wing was represented by a bloc of Cadets, Zemstvos, Cossacks and Coöperative Socialists. The Cadet motion was passed in the first voting, 102 to 95, but on reballoting it was rejected, 139 to 135.

However, this proved very little, as the number of members of the Provisional Council exceeds five hundred and there were a great number of absentees. It is none the less clear that the forces are evenly divided and that there is not to be a large Socialist majority, as was expected.

United Action Difficult

The "Bourse Gazette" believes that the inability of the Provisional Council to find a common tongue will produce a bad impression of Russian conditions among the Allies. "Isvestia" declares that if no common resolution is passed by the Provisional Council it will not be because such a resolution does not exist, but because there are too many.

Fire Closes Coal Mine

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 4.—Fire of mysterious origin this evening destroyed the tipple of the Portage Coal Company, at Portage, causing the mine to shut down indefinitely. The operation is owned by the Rembrandt Peale interests and has been shipping a heavy tonnage for government and railroad orders.

one side democracy and on the other the propertied classes. The latter consider that the defect in the defence of the country is the disorders in the army and that the principal problem is the increase of discipline. This means repression. The former considers it necessary to improve the spirit of the army, for which it is essential that the army should know for what it is fighting.

"Isvestia," as the voice of the Russian democracy, has no desire for a premature peace. It states emphatically that a forced peace threatens not only loss of territory, but the position of a heavy economic tribute. What the Russian democracy desires is a democratic peace guaranteeing the victories of the revolution without a day's unnecessary delay.

Miliukoff's Motives

What profit Miliukoff expected for Russia by his speech is difficult to say. Doubtless he thought that to emphasize the differences between the Provisional Government and the democracy would redound to the credit of the Constitutional Democrats. His speech consisted in a violent attack on the ideal of the Russian democracy, which Miliukoff considered unsound and in the interests of Germany.

Red Cross Nurse Sees Ship Sink Two U-Boats

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—An attack on a United States transport which carried a large number of Red Cross doctors and nurses to Europe last August resulted in a battle, in which two and probably three German submarines were sunk and in which the American conveying ships fired more than fifty shots, according to a letter from Miss Edna Earle Ambrose, of Hynes, Baltimore County, received by Miss Elizabeth Grierson, of Huntington, Calvert County.

Miss Ambrose, who is a member of New York Post-Graduate Hospital Unit No. 8, now serving in France, says in her letter:

"Our trip over was most exciting. We had a wonderful submarine battle. Our convoy fired more than fifty shots. Our own transport, which was the prize they were after, fired twenty shots and sank two submarines on the port side and, we think, a third.

"Talk about horsing around being interesting! This beats anything I ever saw. I am delighted I had the experience. I was so thrilled I couldn't even be frightened, but I realize more and more what a narrow escape we had. There are many other interesting things I would like to tell about the trip, but they are forbidden.

"Have you seen any of our little destroyers? They are marvellous, and we should all have great respect for our gunners. They get very little recognition, but certainly saved all our lives."

Fire Closes Coal Mine

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 4.—Fire of mysterious origin this evening destroyed the tipple of the Portage Coal Company, at Portage, causing the mine to shut down indefinitely. The operation is owned by the Rembrandt Peale interests and has been shipping a heavy tonnage for government and railroad orders.

Laurier Promises People of Canada Draft Referendum

Opposition Leader Says Men Are Being Conscripted, but Not Wealth

Tariff Reform Pledge

Sir Wilfrid Would End Profiteering in Food and Munitions

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, veteran leader of the Opposition in Parliament, issued a manifesto "to the Canadian people" to-night, in which he outlined the platform upon which his party will stand in the election next month.

On the all-important question of participation in the war, Sir Wilfrid said that "a fundamental objection to the government's policy of conscription is that it conscripts human life only and does not attempt to conscript wealth, resources or the services of any persons other than those who come within the age limit prescribed by the military service act."

The first duty of a Laurier administration, he asserted, would be "to find the men, money and resources necessary to insure the fullest measure of support to our heroic soldiers at the front, and to enable Canada to continue to the very end to do her splendid part to win the war."

As to the present military service act, he added, "my policy will be not to proceed further under its provisions until the people have an opportunity to pronounce upon it by way of a referendum. I pledge myself forthwith to submit the act to the people, and, with my followers, to carry out the wishes of the majority of the nation as thus expressed."

As remedies for an economic situation, "which is admittedly critical," Sir Wilfrid promised tariff reform, control of food supplies and prices and a stop to profiteering both in food and munitions.

The two increases in the tariff made since the beginning of the war he would remove. These are 7½ per cent on all commodities coming into Canada from outside Great Britain and 5 per cent on foods coming from Great Britain. He would also immediately remove the duties on agricultural implements and other essentials, as demanded by the Western farmers.

In connection with the high cost of living he said he would take drastic steps to bring under government control all food production of the factories, so that food may be sold at a fixed price under control of the government. If satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the food producing factories, Sir Wilfrid declared he would not hesitate to commandeer them.

If necessary, Sir Wilfrid declared, he would not hesitate to take control of the factories engaged in the supply of war materials.

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

Do YOUR "bit" Tuesday — VOTE!

VOTE to SAVE NEW YORK

VOTE for LIBERTY, and all that is Good—and Clean—and Worth While

VOTE for the AMERICAN who is pledged to ALL for which men in Europe are dying

VOTE FOR MITCHELL!

A Loyal American